

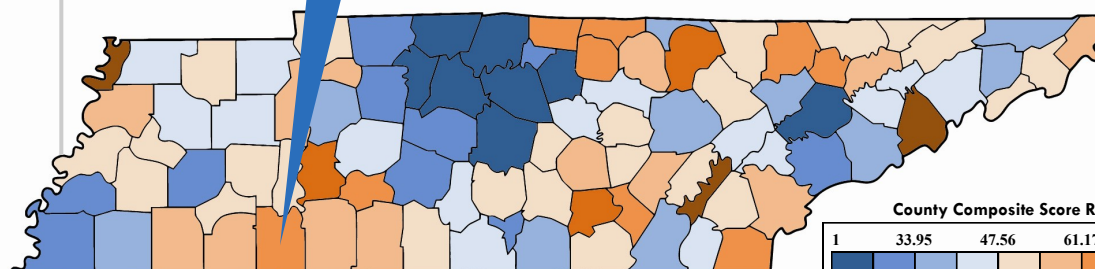
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: HARDIN COUNTY

2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): **26,026**Pop. Density: **44/square mile**Seat of Government: **Savannah**Largest City: **Savannah**

COUNTY	RANK	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Dyer	74	Employment and Earnings Composite	65.80	83 ▲
Overton	75	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$25,341	80 ▲
Hardeman	76	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	70.50%	76 ▲
McNairy	77	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	59.6%	79 ▼
Grainger	78	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	11.6%	81 ▼
Houston	79	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	41.4%	13 ▲
Johnson	80	Economic Autonomy Composite	61.13	79 ▲
Clay	81	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	26.8%	23 ▲
Polk	82	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	10.0%	78 ▲
Hardin	83	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	73.6%	77 ▼
Lewis	84	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.83%	88 ▼
Jackson	85	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	16.1%	52 ▲
Sequatchie	86	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	22.6%	71 ▲
Union	87	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	59.0%	82 ▼
Campbell	88	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	8	18 ▲
Macon	89	County Overview: Hardin County women have made important gains in wages, hiring policies and business ownership, as well as in higher education, but continue to rank among the lowest counties in most indicators. Local women have also seen slower deterioration in health insurance rates and living standards than some counties, but are weighed down substantially by high unemployment, low workforce participation and extremely high poverty rates among single mothers.		
Perry	90			
Fentress	91			
Grundy	92			

Up from 94th

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

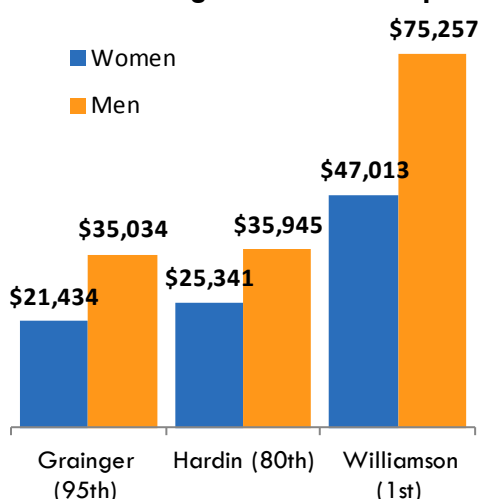
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Hardin County

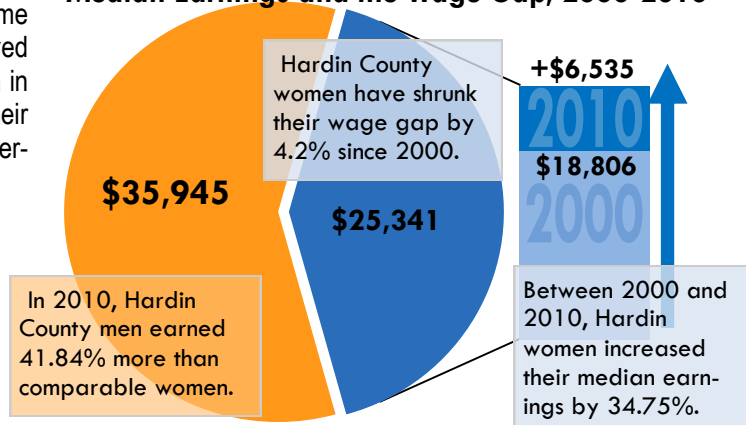
▲ Earnings

Hardin County women have experienced a solid increase of 34.75 percent in median income since 2000. As a result of this growth, Hardin improved seven ranks to 80th in this indicator, though women in this county still earn less in 2010 than most of their peers. In contrast, male incomes grew by only 22 percent, but were ranked 51st among men in the state.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



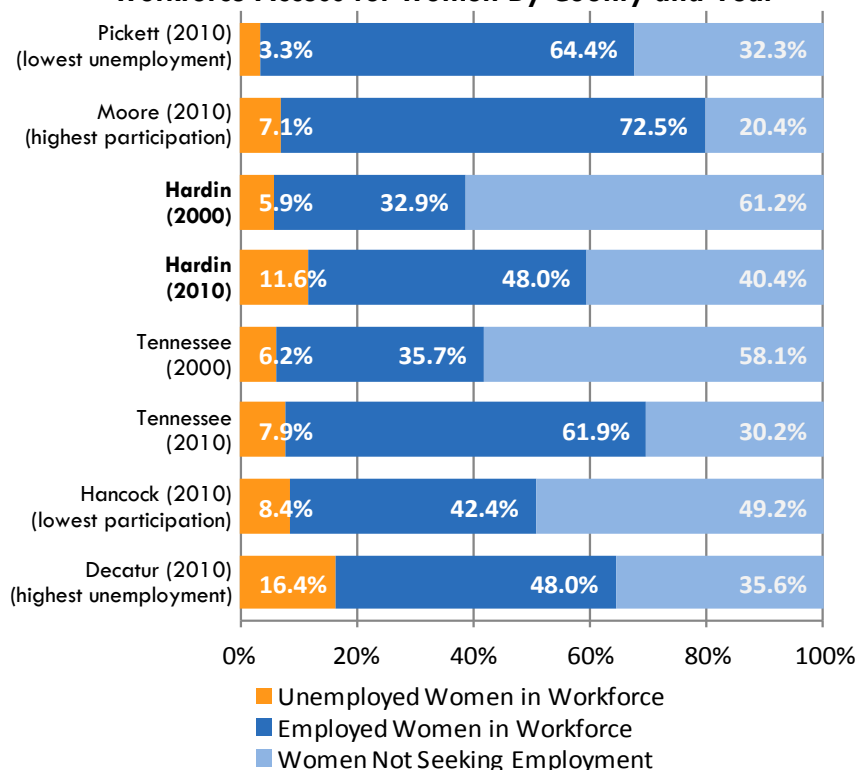
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



The increase of \$6,535 in local median income was enough for women in the county to shrink their wage gap by 4.2 percent and move up from 86th to 76th in this indicator between 2000 and 2010. Even after this gain, women in the county were estimated to earn only 70.5 percent of what local men made in 2010. This corresponds to a shortfall of \$10,604 annually, and is significantly larger than statewide figures, which estimate that women earn 77 percent of their male counterparts throughout Tennessee.

▲ Employment

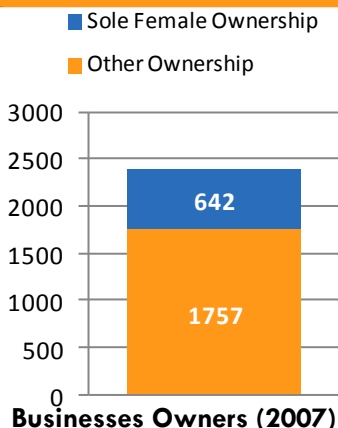
Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



Women in Hardin County participate in the workforce at the sluggish rate of 59.6 percent, dropping two spots to 78th between 2000 and 2010. While participation has grown by over one-half since 2000, women in the county participate at a much lower rate than women statewide, and lag behind Hardin County men in this category by 14.9 percent.

Local job creation has not kept pace with the rate at which women in Hardin County have entered the labor pool, resulting in a significant increase in female unemployment. In 2010, 11.6 percent of women in the county were unemployed—3.7 percent higher than statewide rates—and Hardin dropped in this indicator from 43rd statewide to 81st. The subgroup of women with children under the age of six, were even further disadvantaged, reaching an estimated unemployment rate as high as 18 percent. In contrast, only 9.2 percent of men were searching for work.

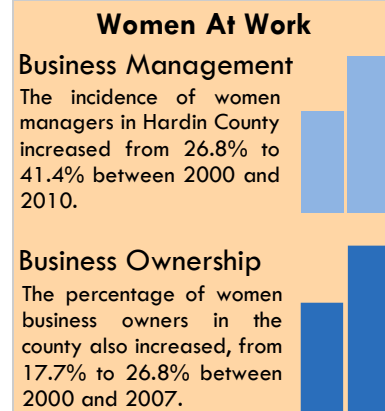
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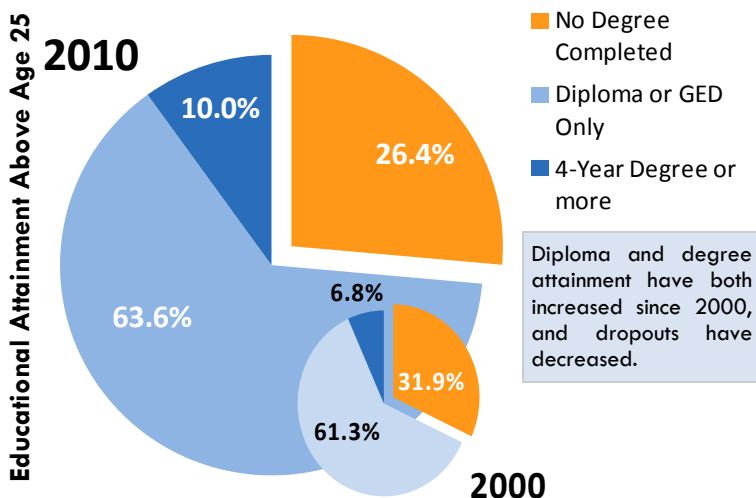
Hardin County women have made great gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, nearly 14.6 percent more managers are now female, rising to 13th from 55th, and outperforming state estimates by 5.4 percent.

Women are also estimated to own a larger share of local businesses. In fact, this indicator improved by 9.1 percent and 44 ranks to 23rd statewide.

Before counting jointly owned businesses, women-owned firms employed 13 percent of all workers in Hardin County in 2007.



▼ Education



Degree attainment among Hardin County women increased between 2000 and 2010, and 10 percent of local women age 25 and older now hold a bachelor degree or higher.

The number of women with diplomas also increased, though at a slower rate, from 68.1 percent to 73.6 percent. This growth fell behind statewide trends, resulting in a drop from 53rd in the state to 77th.

Dropout rates in Hardin County have also underperformed statewide trends, dropping from 80th to 88th with a rate of 0.83 percent, and compared poorly to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

▲ Living

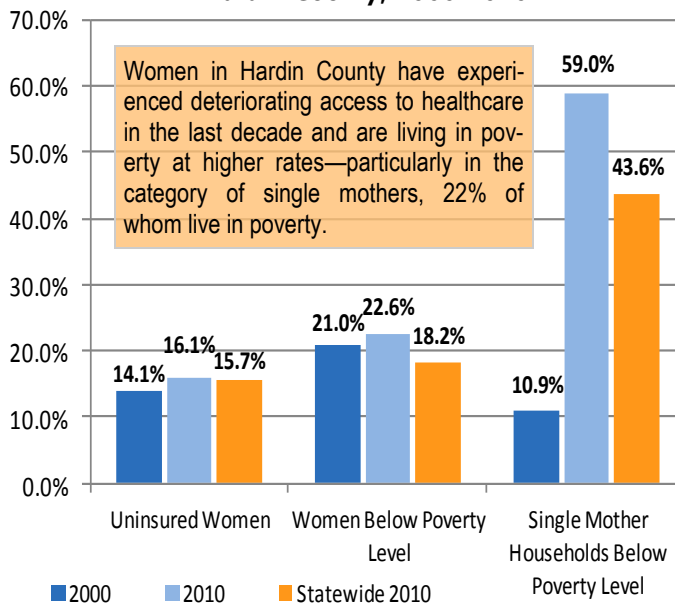
Since 2000, women in Hardin County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Regarding health insurance, nearly one in six women in the county went without in 2010—a slight increase from 2000—and were 0.4 percent less likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This increase was smaller than most counties experienced, however, causing Hardin to rise substantially in this indicator, from 89th to 52nd.

Poverty has increased in Hardin as well, and both measured populations live in poverty at higher levels than the statewide rate. Single women are almost six times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and are more than three times as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee. Hardin's rank in this indicator dropped from 54th to 68th.

Women overall saw a less dramatic rise in poverty during the same period—only 1.6 percent. As a result, Hardin improved in this ranking from 65th to 45th.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Hardin County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

William Arth, Senior Research Manager &
Julia Reynolds-Thompson, Fmr Research Analyst

Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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